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The cotton in the factory has been disinfected by steam and the machinery has been taken apart and cleansed.

The operatives are segregated and subject to strict police surveillance and medical inspection. Some 150 physicians are engaged in this work, 70 employed by the police, 50 by the department of home affairs, and 30 by the various ward authorities. Any trace of fever or swelling is carefully noted.

Nearly 1,000 operatives live outside the company's premises, but mostly in the immediate neighborhood. A few are in Asakusa. These operatives are being closely watched. The same is true of about 22 operatives who have returned to their homes in various provinces.

The police authorities have ordered a thorough cleaning and disinfection of the city. A premium of 5 sen is offered for each dead rat, and a lottery with a 50-yen prize will probably be tried.

The other cotton factories of Tokyo are being carefully inspected, and every possible precaution taken to prevent the spread of the pest, especially because of its proximity to the imperial palace and because of the Osaka exposition to be held next year.

MEXICO.

NOTICE.—In PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, page 72 (January 16, 1903), under "History of plague in Mexico," the statement is made that Chinese from China have been transshipped at San Francisco without landing. The quarantine officer at the port of San Francisco states that all such passengers, even though not legally landed, are passed through the city from one vessel to another, and that all quarantine measures are enforced with regard to the steerage baggage and examination of personnel whether the passengers are destined for San Francisco or for transshipment to Mexico.

Report upon sanitary condition of Ensenada de Todos Santos, Baja California, Mexico.

JANUARY 24, 1903.

SIR: Having been appointed to look into the sanitary conditions of Ensenada, I respectfully submit this report, after making a personal inspection of practically all the houses of Chinese and lower element of Mexicans and Indians; also of all the corrals and outhouses of the town, working in conjunction with inspectors detailed to guard hygiene of this port. This I have been enabled to do through the courtesy of the governor and the absolute willingness of the population to assist in any such measures.

Situation.—About 20 feet above sea level and 15 feet above lagoon, a large semi-stagnant, fresh water sink of the arroyo, most malodorous in summer, but since the yearly high tides of several weeks ago, rendered practically pure and harmless.

No sewage system.—Cesspools from 6 to 12 feet deep. The houses nearly universally of wood, raised above ground and well ventilated; patios and corrals were found to be exceptionally clean, owing to recent notices to effect removal of rubbish, etc. The exceptions to prevailing good conditions were only four or five filthy closets and vaults in each of the 4 wards, which were promptly ordered removed.

In no case were any found overflowing with fluid. One section, the most crowded, had 9 vaults not cemented within an area of a few square yards, which condition, I understand, will shortly be attended to.

Climate.—Almost identical with that of San Diego. Rainfall, July, 1902, 0; August, 1902, 0; September, 1902, 0; October, 1902, 0; November, 1902, 2.97; December, 1902, 2.44; January, 1903, 0.

Drinking water.—From wells on flat, near arroyo, about 12 feet

below level of town proper, and just on outskirts; quite alkaline, but not injurious to health, as seen by constant use in barracks and prison.

Mortality.—For 1901, 59; for 1902, 60; for December, 1902, 18; for January, 1903, 3.

Deaths.—December 1, general tuberculosis; December 3, senility; December 5, remittent fever (most suspicious of plague); cerebral congestion; December 6, remittent fever (most suspicious of plague); December 7, pneumonia (no medical attention); December 8, acute hepatitis; cerebro-spinal meningitis (suspicious case; I took organs to Los Angeles and inoculated rat with spleen; death with much glandular enlargements in two and one-half days, but microscopically nothing found but coli communis); December 9, Bright's disease; December 10, cerebro-spinal meningitis; December 12, pneumonia; December 14, hypertrophy of heart; December 16, remittent fever (the case of Felis Regelado, proved by Dr. Grubbs to be plague); December 17, pneumonia (no medical attention); December 25, senility (aged 102 years, no attention, death in four days, very suspicious of plague); December 25, acute adenitis (undoubtedly plague); December 27, remittent fever; December 31, pulmonary phthisis. January 2, hemiplegia; January 9, acute adenitis (undoubtedly plague); January 14, œdema of larynx. None since.

Suspicious cases were not confined to any one locality, but as many in best part of town as in worst. Comparatively little sickness in town at present, only severe case being a child with pneumonia. The Mexican authorities seem to be doing all they can to better hygienic conditions, and with the help of the extremely dry weather and the removal of steamers from the southern ports, the chances that Ensenada will escape an epidemic are quite favorable.

Respectfully,

E. B. ALEXANDER,
Sanitary Inspector.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

[Telegram.]

GUAYMAS, MEXICO, *February 5, 1903.*

WYMAN, *Washington, D. C.:*

Cordon north boundary Sinaloa off. Am told those leaving by land detained outside Mazatlan. Shipment salt hides from Mazatlan for United States due here may be refused or will get sulphur disinfection.

GRUBBS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

Plague spreading at Mazatlan.

Consul Kaiser reports from Mazatlan, January 5, that plague is spreading rapidly, notwithstanding that the authorities isolate every case as soon as sickness is declared. The cases are removed to adjoining islands. Every precaution is taken to prevent spread of the disease.